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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Fasti Hellenici; The Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece, from the earliest Accounts to the Death of Augustus. By Henry Fynes Clinton, Esq. M.A., late Student of Christ Church. In 3 vols. 4to. Oxford, at the University Press.

Two of these volumes have been already for some time before the public; and the universal adoption of the author's statements with respect to chronology, shews the favourable opinion everywhere entertained of his efforts. The other volume, which refers to the earliest periods, has been published the last; but, as Mr. Clinton observes, "it will rather facilitate our inquiries, that our foundations were laid in times of authority, before we proceeded to survey the remote and uncertain ages." Thus, accordingly, the first volume commences with the "early times of Greece," and comes down to the death of Homer. It treats of the first inhabitants, the Pelasgi and their princes; the Seleges and Caucones, the Dryopes, Aones, Temmices, Hyantes, Cares, and Hellenes. Mr. Clinton gives genealogical tables where the descent and connexion of the different branches of the families of Deucalion, Hellen, Ion, Dorus, &c. are shewn. He then proceeds to the foreign princes Danaus, Pelops, Cadmus, and Dardanus. The great conclusion arrived at, from the consideration of the origin of the above-mentioned tribes, is, that the Hellenes and Pelasgi were the same race, and that the Pelasgi were aboriginal. Niebühr, though allowing their customs and manners to have been the same, asserts that the Hellenes and Pelasgi were totally distinct races. Mr. Clinton reasons that if this had been the case, either the original Pelasgic race must have been utterly exterminated, or some traces of a different language would have remained. That the original race was not extirpated, is proved from the fact, that when the Trojan war was concluded, and the Peloponnesus wrested from the Heraclidae by the Dorians, and the several members of the Greek nation took possession of those states where they finally remained, many Pelasgic tribes existed in the country. That the Arcadians were Pelasgic, is admitted by Niebühr himself. In the Amphictyonic council, formed between sixty and eighty years after the fall of Troy, out of the twelve nations which composed the league, nine were Pelasgic, or, as is observed in treating of the Boeoti, even classing the Ionæ as Hellenes, there would be still eight Pelasgic tribes remaining. Mr. Müller observes, that the "Amphictyons uniting the worship of the Doric temple of Apollo (at Delphi) with that of Ceres at Thermopylae, combined together an Hellenic and ancient Pelasgic worship. In Argolis, the *periplois* were Pelasgic. The Welsh language, quite distinct from the Saxon, remains after the lapse of fourteen centuries the dialect of the country, though the Welsh are few in number and inhabit a small province; but in Greece, though the ante-Hellenic inhabitants remained masters

of many extensive provinces, "no traces of a dialect not Grecian could be found in the civilised ages of Greece." (Mitford, Vol. I. p. 189). All agreed in one common language. The well-known passage in Herodotus, on which Niebühr founds his opinion, is shewn by Mr. Clinton not to be of sufficient strength and decisiveness to warrant the supposition of these tribes being distinct. The chronology of Scripture is also illustrated, the Messenian war, the kings of Media, the Assyrian empire, the Greek poets, and the Epic Cycle. The second volume carries us down from B.C. 560 to B.C. 276. The chronology is divided into civil and literary: on the one side, every governor and event of importance are noticed; while on the other, every poet and philosopher who flourished during that period are also indicated; so that the distinguishing features of any year may be seen at a glance. The dates assigned are selected with the utmost care and learning; and the sources whence Mr. Clinton derives his information are exposed to the judgment and observation of the reader. In the Appendix we find an able article on the Pythian games, the Pisistratidae, the kings of Sparta and Macedonia, the Cyprian war, the Attic months, and upon the extent and population of Ancient Greece, with some other subjects. The square miles contained in ancient Greece amount to 22,331, of which the Peloponnesus contains 7779, the islands 1080, and the northern provinces, with Eubœa, include the remainder.

"It is highly probable that these provinces and islands contained collectively, during the period from the Persian wars to the death of Alexander, more than 3,500,000 [13,500,000?] inhabitants; a rate of population not much below that which was found in Great Britain in 1821. This population of course would not be uniformly distributed. In South Britain, though the average is 210 persons to the square mile, the proportions vary in different counties. In Kent the rate of population is 282, in Lancashire 599, while in Lincolnshire it is 105, and in Westmoreland 69. Thus in Greece the population would be more dense in Attica, and less so in Boeotia; the proportion would be greater in Thessaly than in Peloponnesus, in Elis than in Arcadia. The population, too, would fluctuate with the prosperity or adverse fortune of each particular district, and yet the aggregate amount might remain nearly the same."

All Mr. Clinton's remarks on this point are highly instructive. The third volume brings us to A.D. 14. The execution is of the same bearing, excellence, and authority, as in the preceding vol. In the Appendix, there is a general table of reigns, the kings of Macedonia, Syria, Egypt, Pergamus, Bithynia, Pontus, and Cappadocia; we then have the "*Ius- tra Romana*, parallel years, and the Greek authors." The article on "parallel years," is a table, where is shewn the place of every year in different systems of computation. For instance, B.C. 490, the celebrated year of

the battle of Marathon, is 4224 of the Jul. P., 259 of the N.E., 72. 3. of the Olympiads, and 264 U.C. The above is but a very faint outline of the immense information and research displayed in this work. There need no commendations of ours, at its happy conclusion, to congratulate Mr. Clinton on the manner in which he has performed his task, and the public on its having been undertaken by so competent a hand. The use of a clear and well-authenticated system of chronology is a most important acquisition to every scholar; and the learned world must unanimously agree that Mr. Clinton, in removing the many obstacles that lie in this much-trodden path, has entitled himself to the warmest thanks of all those who value sound data and accuracy in the most important records of early history.

As a specimen of his manner and style, we append an extract belonging to a period of great interest to biblical readers and antiquaries:—

"After the death of Moses a chasm occurs in the Scripture chronology. We are not informed what was the duration of the government of Joshua and the Elders, and of the interregnum or anarchy which followed. Josephus makes this period 43 years; computing to the division of the lands five years; to the death of Joshua twenty years; interregnum or anarchy eighteen years: total, forty-three years. Theophilus, Clemens, and the Paschal Chronicle, allow only 27 years for the whole interval from the death of Moses to the first servitude, omitting the years of the anarchy, and ascribing these 27 years to Joshua. Eusebius agrees in omitting the years of the anarchy, and reckons to Joshua 30 years in one place and 27 in another. Sulpicius Severus gives 27 years to Joshua, but names no time for the anarchy. Africanus states the period at 25 + 30 or 55 years; Syncellus at 27 + 18 or 45. Among modern chronologers, Usher makes this interval 38 years, assigning eight to the government of Joshua and 30 to the elders, followed by the Mesopotamian servitude. Blair reckons for Joshua 25 years, for the anarchy 13; agreeing in the whole amount, 38 years, with Usher. Hales allows for Joshua 26 years, for the anarchy 10; or 36 for the whole interval. Lenglet du Fresnoy makes the space 14 + 12 = 26 years. The notices in Scripture shew that this period was not very long. The division was 45 years after the second year from the exode, when Caleb was 85 years old. The time of the anarchy included 'all the days of the elders who overlived Joshua,' and lasted 'till all that generation were gathered to their fathers, and there arose another generation which knew not the Lord.' Caleb and Joshua might be both about the same age, about 40 at the exode; which would bring the death of Joshua to the 30th year after the death of Moses. He was already old and stricken in years six years after the death of Moses. Although the anarchy lasted till the elders who overlived Joshua were dead, yet Othniel, who was a military leader in the sixth year after the death of Moses, survived the anarchy 45 years.

And Phineas was priest during the anarchy, who was at least twenty years of age in the last year of Moses, when the priesthood was promised to his posterity. His father Eleazar died soon after the death of Joshua. The interval, then, between the death of Moses and the first servitude may be pretty accurately filled, although the years will be assigned upon conjecture and not upon testimony. From the first servitude to the death of Samson the years are clearly expressed in Scripture.

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elixir in his hand, and haranguing most volubly upon its merits in curing fevers, and other diseases incident to a marshy country: for, although it was the elixir of life, and the universal medicine, it was, if possible, still more efficacious in agues and rheumatisms than in any other disorder.

But you could not get at the real virtues of the preparation; since its chief merit consisted, as the doctor said, in certain intangible, imperceptible, and unutterable spirits, which always flew off when any attempt was made to subject them to examination; and as for its unspeakable efficacy, was he not himself a proof of it, as by its influence alone his life had been extended to the term of two hundred years? for that was his age, he having learnt his secrets from Paracelsus, whose pupil he had been, and whose sword he possessed, with a demon shut up in the hilt of it.

This is from the first short tale; and we must leave the others to speak for themselves.

Sonnets. By the Rev. Charles Strong, A.M., Author of "Specimens of Sonnets from the most celebrated Italian Poets, with Translations." 8vo. London, 1835. Murray.

In the fifty-two *Sonnets* here presented to us; all of them pleasing, or elegant, or feeling, we perceive how his taste for the fine Italian writers has communicated a kindred spirit to their translator (see *Literary Gazette* for 1827). From the number we might well make a sweep, one for every week in the year, but, as moderate extortioners, we shall copy only a single sonnet, as a fair example of the beauty of the whole.

"Ye sacred Arks of Liberty! that float
Where Tamar's waters spread their bosom wide,
That seem, with towering stern and rampart side,
Like antique castles girt with shining moat;

Should War the signal give with brazen throat,
No more recumbent here in idle pride,
Your rapid floods would cleave the foaming tide,
And to the nations speak with thundering note.

Thus, in the firmament serene and deep,
When summer clouds the earth are hanging o'er,
And all their mighty masses seem asleep,

To execute heaven's wrath and judgments sore,
From their dark womb the sudden lightnings leap,
And vengeful thunders peal from shore to shore."

We must plunder another of great tenderness and natural and classic beauty.

"My window's open to the evening sky,
The solemn trees are fringed with golden light,
The lawn here shadowed lies, there kindly bright,
And cherished roses lift their incense high:

The punctual thrush, on plane-tree warbling nigh,
With loud and luscious voice calls down the night;
Dim waters, flowing on with gentle might,
Between each pause are heard to murmur by.

The book that told of wars in holy land
(Nor less than Tasso sounded in mine ears)
Escapes unheeded from my listless hand.

Poets, whom Nature for her service rears,
Like priests in her great temple ministering stand,
But in her glory fade when she appears.

Bodham, 1824."

History of the Partition of the Lennox. By Mark Napier, Esq. Advocate. 8vo. pp. 256. Edinburgh, 1835. Blackwood and Co.

Thus, though ostensibly and truly a legal and genealogical argument in favour of the descent of the Napiers of Merchiston from Duncan, the ancient Earl of Lennox involved in the destruction of the family of the Regent Albany, by James I. of Scotland, in 1425, involves many matters of extreme interest in Scottish history. Its immediate purpose is to demonstrate that Lord Napier (whose remains, as if to afford a melancholy illustration of the vanity of human greatness, have just been landed from China as this volume issued from the press) was the true representative of the noble

title of Lennox,* and, we presume, entitled to claim the earldom; his ancestor, Margaret, second daughter of Duncan, and sister of Isabella, Duchess of Albany, being eldest heir general after the death of Isabella, and having a superior claim to other competitors. But in investigating and discussing these questions, a number of striking facts, illustrative of bygone ages, and many curious points connected with feudalism and the feudal law by which Scotland was ruled, are searchingly brought forward; and instead of a dry-as-dust pleading which we expected, we have found this volume an instructive, amusing, and interesting piece of antiquarian research.

Of its merits in this kind, we must be content with citing a few brief examples; as it would be out of our place, among the expositors of more general and popular literature, to devote sufficient space to the examination of the leading arguments. With regard to the origin of the name of Napier (at present in several ways conspicuously before the public) it is stated:—

"Previous to the fifth year of the reign of King Stephen (1140), there existed an Oinus Naparius, or Oinus of the Napery; for of that date a notice of his wife occurs in the Exchequer expenses. Radnessus le Naper of Waltham, is also mentioned in the fourteenth year of the reign of Henry II. (1168). In the English records, printed from the original in the Tower by command of George III., in pursuance of an address of the House of Commons, there are to be met with many notices of Napiers in various counties. John is the most common Christian name occurring among them. In the *Calend. Rot.* the following entry is met with '*Johannes le Naper, venator regis, Haveringe maner, 18 aer. messuage, Essex.*' This occurs under 4th Henry III. (1239), and proves a John Napier to have been huntsman to the king of that date. Haveringe Liberty, rich in romantic legends, was in olden times a favourite resort of the kings of England, who had a hunting-seat there,† and probably the '*venator regis*' held less of a sinecure than the master of the buck-hounds now. Walter de la Naperye occurs in the 53d year of the same reign. This last modification of the name leads us to a derivation sufficiently plausible. The Napery was an office in the royal household. It is well known to antiquaries that such offices afforded a fertile source of surnames, which became, at a very early period, purely nominal. In the records of the reign of King John, and the 9th year (1209), there is a very distinct notice of the office in question held by one whose own surname had not merged in his employment. Wilhelmus Torel is charged with a debt of forty marks for *officio Naperie regis*. He belonged to the county of Essex, where, thirty years afterwards, we find John Naper, the king's huntsman, lord of a manor. Throughout succeeding reigns the name frequently occurs in the English records, and seems as obvious in its derivation as others with which it is in immediate conjunction, such as '*Galfried le Gardiner*,' '*Alex. le Peyntour*,' and '*Johan le Naper*.' There are, besides, William, Thomas, Jordan, and Luke Napers, mentioned in the reign of Edward I."§

* As his young son and heir, consequently, now is—*Ed. L.G.*

† Mr. Napier does not insist on the etymology of *Napeer*—*quasi* [none but himself can be his parallel.]—*Ed. Lit. Gaz.*

‡ "A saint retired there to say his prayers, but the nightingales disturbed him to such a degree that he exorcised the place, as if the birds had been devils, and drove them away."

§ "See also '*Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum*,' in the Tower (printed by command of his present majesty), for

With regard to the *W. Torel* named in the above quotation, it is curious, though quoted in a note yet not applied by the Author, that among the claimants at the coronation of George IV., there appeared,

"Jane Green of *Torrells Hall*, in Little Thurrock, in the county of Essex, widow," who claimed in virtue of her life-rent of *Thurrock Torrells*, 'by tenure of Grand Sergeanty, that is to say, by the service of being the King's Naper on the day of his Majesty's coronation,' &c. but failed in her proof of the tenure."

Had she been aware of the forty mark fine for "*officio Naperie regis*," it is probable she might have proved her claim and got all the table-cloths and napkins of that splendid ceremony for her fees. The following is a good, and, if we fancy the scene, a laughable illustration of the habits of our grandmothers:—

"Annabella, the Countess of the good Regent Mar, and Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston, were sisters' children. This lady, it is well known, was intrusted with the infant person of James VI.,—his Hiensie continuing under her nurture as towards his mouth, and ordering of his person.' Upon one occasion, all the ladies of the household, including the countess, were called out of bed in the middle of the night, because the royal babe was seized with colic; it was remarked that the countess *had a shift on*—a rare event in those days—and the excuse assigned was, that her ladyship was '*tender*,' i. e. in delicate health."

Among the incidental lights thrown upon his subject, Mr. Napier gives an interesting account of the Napiers of Wrightshouses, near Edinburgh, and of the remains of their ancient and heraldic mansion yet visible in the buildings belonging to Gillespie's Hospital, to which charity it was sold; and also of the families of Scotts of Thirlestane and Howpaslot, through whom Lord Napier is, he contends, the male representative of the Scotts of Buccleuch. This is, however, qualified (for a life at least) by the singular appearance of an old soldier, to whom we shall advert, after copying a characteristic border history:—

"Patrick Scott not only redeemed Thirlestane, but the more ancient property of Howpaslot (which had previously wandered into the family of Scott of Birkiniside), was recovered and restored to him by a first cousin of his own in 1658. Their ancient maxim and motto, '*Best riding by moonlight*,' was not favourable to the acquirement of steady habits of economy by these possessors of St. Mary's in the forest, to whom Satchells' characteristic of Scott of Glack is not inapplicable,

"Oh! the laird of Glack, he must not be omitted,
Though he sold the land of Goldieland long e'er he got it."

Mr. Napier mentions that the glorious and latest minstrel of the north took some excellent hints from this old bard, Satchells, whose poem is, indeed, a literary curiosity. Another bard is also commemorated:—

"Sir William, the eldest son of Sir Francis and Lady Henrietta Kerr, who was the last of the family of Thirlestane who retained the name of Scott. It seemed, by a species of retribution, that their name merged in that of Napier; for the Scotts of Bowhill, a branch of Thirlestane, murdered a brother of the Inventor of logarithms, under circumstances discreditable to the chivalry of the borders. But the swan sings ere it dies; and just before the name of these unlettered '*minions of the moon*' was

various notices of one Robertus Naparius in the reign of King John, who is clearly of the Napery."

lost in that of Francis, fifth Lord Napier, a tide of song flowed from his father, Sir William, that illustrates the letters of Scotland. His Latin poems, some of them humorous, others elegantly amatory, were published in a small volume at Edinburgh, in the year 1727. He is therein eulogised by the editor, Dr. Pitcairn, and also by some contemporary poets, as among the very first in polite letters. But his more refined accomplishments were mingled with a vein of racy humour, which displayed itself sometimes in the mock gravity of a *carmen macaronicum*, of which we can only afford room for a single verse :

'Per domum dansant tabule, cathedra,
'Pistules, furme, simul atque chistra,
Rusticum ducit leviterque dansam
Armo Cathedra.'

And sometimes in a genuine Scottish rant ; one of the most celebrated of which, though not published in his name, and vaguely ascribed to others, we here lay claim to, as a lay of the last of the lairds of Howpaslot and Thirlestane, who retained the name of Scott :—

'Fy, let us all to the bridal
For there will be liting there,
For Jock's to be married to Maggie,
'The lass with the golden hair,
And there will be lang-kail and pottage,
And bannocks of barley-meal ;
And there will be good salt herring,
To relish a kog of good ale."

We must now quote the letter of the male representative of the name of Scott of Buccleuch, to which we have already alluded, and thus introduced :—

"It is (says our author) a singular circumstance, that, while the foregoing pages were in the progress of printing, an old soldier, who had not the slightest idea that any notice of the family of Scott was about to be published, addressed a letter to me, requesting professional advice relative to a legal claim upon the property of Davington, which he hoped to recover. This correspondent, who signs himself William Scott, turns out to be the lineal heir-male of the eldest branch of Howpaslot and Thirlestane. His letter, which he permits me to add to these anecdotes of his family, speaks for itself ; and so much shall be extracted as, by an extraordinary coincidence, happens to bear, though unconsciously to the writer of it, directly upon the subject in hand. It is dated, 'Lennoxton, near Longtown, Cumberland, 19th May, 1835 ;' and informs me as follows : 'I served in the 90th regiment from 11th May, 1794, to 10th December, 1817 ; a period of twenty-three years and nine months ; the whole time with Major-General Mark Napier, who, I presume, is your relation. In the year 1833, the late and much-to-be-lamented right honourable William John lord Napier, of Merchiston, Thirlestane, &c., took much pains and trouble to find out if there was in existence any of the lineal descendants of the original Scotts of Thirlestane, Howpasley, &c., and where to be found. Upon this rumour in the country I wrote to his lordship, who was then in London, sending him my genealogy up to Robert Scott of Davington, my great-grandfather. His lordship immediately acknowledged my letter in a manly and disinterested manner, subscribing himself a 'faithful kinsman,' and requesting to continue the correspondence, and to give him all the information in my power of the family of Davington, as the representative of the original Scotts of Thirlestane was to be found in that family. He frankly said he was well aware he belonged to the younger branch, as Patrick, of Tanlawhill, and Sir Robert, were cousins-german. I am lineally descended from Sir Robert Scott and Catherine Jardine, of Jardine Hall,

from father to son. It is Sir Robert's second marriage I mean. Scott of Harden's daughter was Sir Robert's first wife, and their son, the heir of Thirlestane, was murdered, for which my progenitor was sorely blamed (I mean Catherine Jardine) for being concerned in that crime ; that was the beginning of all the misery and poverty that has since befallen her unfortunate but innocent offspring, and the long law-suit between my great-grandfather, Robert Scott of Davington, and Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane, gave the finishing stroke. Sir Francis was Patrick's son, and grandfather to the first Lord Napier, Sir William's son..... You will see by this time I am not a grammar scholar, and have not the art of putting much into small compass..... I have also to inform you there is only myself and my younger brother's son to be found of the lineal line of the Scotts of Davington. I have no lawful son ; my nephew has been married ten years, and has no children, nor likely to have ; so our lineal line in him will be most likely extinct. I informed his lordship of these particulars, finding his lordship's family next in succession. His lordship not being aware he should be hurried off to India so suddenly, desired me to meet him at Thirlestane, where he expected to return in a month. I shall quote his own words : he says, 'You are an old soldier and I am an old sailor, and we will talk things over very well.' Agreeable to his lordship's instructions, I went to Thirlestane ; he only remained one night ; I missed him. His successor pointed you out for me to apply to. I delayed, thinking his lordship would either return or renew the correspondence ; that hope is for ever destroyed, and I believe I am now deprived of my best earthly friend. So, sir, I have to request you will be so kind as take every thing into your consideration, and, like your noble kinsman, acknowledge my letter, with your opinion on the business. During a long and active service in the four different quarters of the globe, I never yet disgraced the name of Scott. I hope my poverty will not prevent your causing this letter to be answered."

And the author proceeds :—

"This interesting letter, which also contains a schedule of the writer's genealogy, with the marriages, and dates of births and deaths, recalled to my recollection a circumstance not adverted to in the notice of the Scotts previously prepared for the press. At the time of the late Lord Napier's departure for China, I received a letter from his young son, the present lord, dated Thirlestane, 9th January, 1834, in which he says, 'Immediately on our arrival here, my father sent for all the tenants, and people round about, who bade him good-bye ; many were greatly grieved, even to the shedding of tears. He started the very next morning at six o'clock. Not long after, there came a man here, who said his name was Scott, and that he was chief of the name, which sounded preposterous enough at first, but he shewed letters from my father inviting him to come here ; the poor man was sorely disappointed at his having gone. In truth, this is a worthy representative of the family of Scott, being a tall, stout, brawny, bony fellow.' I have no doubt, from the information his letter affords, that William Scott's genealogy can be distinctly proved, and that in this old soldier, this second Satchells, we have the heir-male of Buccleuch. In another letter from him, dated 28th May, 1835, being his reply to my answer to his first, he gives the details of an anecdote, new to me, and which, as it is now beyond the cognisance of the High Court of Justiciary, and fairly

belongs to the romantic records of the name of Scott, I shall give here precisely as communicated to me. 'Before I speak of the affair of Davington, I will explain to you the affair of the murder of the heir of Thirlestane, who was Sir Robert Scott's son by his first wife. She was Sir William Scott of Harden's daughter. After her death he grew up, and had every appearance of a promising young man ; and, as soon as he became of age, he was to be married to a lady of a very noble and ancient family. A house was built at Gamescleuch ; it lies on the south side of the Ettrick, opposite Thirlestane ; I have seen the ruins. He was in the habit of going there in company with a man of the name of Lawley, who was a piper to Sir Robert's family, and carried refreshment to the workmen who were employed to finish the building for the reception of the heir and the lady as soon as they were married. Be so kind as remark here, Sir Robert Scott was married again to his second wife, and had a family by her coming up ; her name was Catharine Jardine, of Jardine Hall, in Applegarth parish ; she is my progenitor, and mother of the Scotts of Davington. But, one day he was going over, and ordered Lawley to provide two bottles of wine he was going to give the workmen. That base menial took two bottles, one mixed with strong poison, and when he ordered a glass to be filled for him, that William Lawley filled it out of the poisoned bottle. He drank to the workmen ; the poison is recorded to be so strong that he expired instantly, and I am creditably informed the body burst in an hour. At the same time the Scotts of both families were beginning to assemble to hold his birth-day, which was at hand. His sudden death caused so much confusion that the murderer got away, and is supposed to have got into the Highlands. He never was heard of more,' &c. After this sad event, it seems that Sir Robert, the father, gave himself up to sorrow, and his fortune became involved with Scott of Harden, and others."

The following strikes us, also, as very interesting to the general reader ; and with the extract we conclude :—

"The spot where the castle of Howpaslot stood was escaping from the memory of man ; but a record of it is preserved in a very interesting letter written by the late Lord Napier, not long before he quitted Ettrick Forest for ever. 'I have been,' he writes, 'to explore the site of old Howpaslot, and will attempt to describe the scene. At the head of Borthwick Water,—a wild and sparkling stream which rises at the confines of Roxburgh and Dumfries, and in the parish of Robertson,—at the head of this water, formed of many rills and little torrents issuing from the clefts of the mountains, and beside one of them, assuming the larger dimensions of a burn, there is still to be seen a row of cottages and out-houses, of the architecture of former ages, perched on a rocky promontory, and commanding a view up and down several of these mountain streams. An appearance of strength at once refers the origin of these humble dwellings to something of more importance, which is further indicated by an immense heap of ruins and lime-rubbish, grown rank in the nettles, and encumbering the centre of the shepherd's garden. All this, and the remnants of a wall at the extremity of the slope, are signs that once the mighty of the border-land had here their tower of strength, with their grey pease and curly kail, and, may be, the red red rose of the single leaf blooming for a few weeks at the foot of it. Narrow paths, leading along the different openings of the hills, are still visible, and more particularly that towards Teviot-head, and so

to the land of the Southern, from whence, no doubt, many a head of nolt have travelled to sustain the rieving landlords of the tower. Tradition points out a spot, between the garden and the burn, where the remains of some of these moonlight marauders cease from strife; and the old shepherd remembers when, half a century bygone, the pointed ends of stones peering above the turf marked out the limits of their dark and narrow house. There are also to be discovered the foundations of an oblong building, like a chapel, which may very probably have been some place dedicated to the service of the church. The whole scene is wild, even grand; and there yet linger the remnants of that forest which Sir Walter of Howpaslot aided to destroy. But these are rapidly disappearing before the ravages of black-cattle, sheep, and time. The situation is well adapted to the enterprises of a border chief, whether upon his own neighbour or the southern foe; for it commands a ready passage into Ettrick and Eskdale, Evesdale and Teviotdale, and all the districts connected therewith. I got a hearty welcome from the shepherd and his wife, and an excellent repast of sweet-milk, and bread and cheese; but not the least pleasing part of the picture was an artless brown-eyed lassie, with the old man's cart, driving in the winter's hay. In the corners and windows of the cottages I remarked several blocks of freestone, evidently the remains of the tower; and the gude-wife informed me that, within the last thirty years, many cart-loads had been taken down the country for other buildings, and that she had broken up a great deal for scattering upon her floor. So much for departed strength. The situation of Howpaslot had escaped even the observation of the great border magician himself. And he, too, now sleeps with his ancestors! I attended his funeral; and, perhaps, my own name will thereby be handed down to latest posterity."

Tracts, Legal and Historical, with other Antiquarian Matter, chiefly relative to Scotland.
By John Riddell, Esq. Advocate. 8vo.
Pp. 224. Edinburgh, T. Clark.

THIS is a work to which precisely the same species of praise is due as to the foregoing, viz. that, in discussing legal and antiquarian subjects, it throws up so many curious historical facts, interesting illustrations of manners, and explanations of ill-understood words and things, as to make itself altogether entertaining. In reviewing it after Mr. Napier's volume, we confess to having put the cart before the horse, as the former is a reply to the division of the latter, which treats of the Lennox representation (about a fourth of the volume, from p. 93 to p. 152), and, in our opinion, a reply that will not readily be refuted. But Mr. Riddell has other topics of fully equal interest, which we shall hastily notice.

First, a reply to Mr. Tytler's historical doubts as to the death of Richard II., which, though an able paper, is somewhat deficient in the courtesy expected in historical disputation. Without entering upon the controversy,* we

* Mr. R. holds that the pseudo Richard was a Thomas Warde; and says:—The year 1402 seems to be the time when the rumour of Richard's survival, countenanced by the Scots, made the greatest sensation; in 1403 we hear but little of it; and, in 1404, the political atmosphere improving, Henry IV. was induced to grant a general pardon to all state offenders, but from this act of clemency he specially excepts 'William Serle,' and 'Thomas Warde de Trumpington who se pretende et feigne d'estre Roy Richard.' The pardon, under the same exception, obtained the sanction of Parliament, and, in consequence, the parties in question were notoriously attainted and outlawed. The person last mentioned was no other than the Scottish, or pseudo Richard, an Englishman by birth, and the owner of a pendicle of land, with whose name,

copy from a note the mention of a circumstance of present curiosity:—

"It is very singular that the young Queen of Spain, as the heir of Farnese, is also the direct heir both of Portugal and of the house of Lancaster. It was only by female descent that the royal, now imperial house of Braganza, who are the younger co-heirs of Lancaster, came to inherit Portugal. In the male line, they are illegitimate, and in 1405, Alphonso, Bastard of Portugal, their ancestor, came to England with his sister, Donna Beatrice, on the occasion of her marriage with Thomas Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundell, Surrey, &c. Among the Proofs to 'Souza's comprehensive History of the Royal House of Portugal' (vol. i. p. 391), there is a curious notarial exemplification in the same year, of the ceremonial of their nuptials in the presence of Henry IV., the Prince of Wales, and a numerous court, illustrating the forms and ritual in the case of marriages. The parties are married by the primate (a confidential friend, as will afterwards be seen, of Henry) in his chapel at Lambeth, and the latter, acting for John, king of Portugal, her natural father, gives the bride away."

Next follows the Lennox investigation, already referred to; and then Mr. Riddell gives us an amusing paper on the old Scotch marriages after the birth of children by which they were legitimated (*per subsequens matrimonium*), the law of custom, and striking family examples of the practice. One of the most remarkable was the union of Robert II. and Elizabeth Mure. In the usual ceremony, the child was, or the children were, placed under the sponsal cloth, called *cairclaith*, and similar to the pallium; the father acknowledged his issue, and thereby the "first offence was purged and it was maid lauchfull." Touching this and analogous customs, we shall conclude with an extract:—

"It has been shewn, that the act of putting the offspring under 'the cairclaith,' obtained in the instances which have been cited of legitimation *ex subsequenti matrimonio*; and there can be little doubt that it was perpetually observed. Before the Reformation, we were addicted to forms and ceremonials of all kinds,—in cases of penance, expiations for murder and crimes,—not to allude to those of a jocular and playful nature, during certain festivals in the course of the year. A good deal of fancy, taste, and solemnity, was displayed upon these occasions, particularly in acts of penance performed in church, or at a pilgrimage; and the submission and homage publicly rendered to the friends of a murdered party by the assassin. Even the amends awarded in *actionibus injuriarum*, between female wranglers in the Cowgate (*via vaccaria*) of Edinburgh, are striking; these were made at some sacred spot near the image

and identical connexion with the act of imposture, we are in this manner presented. His being conjoined with Serle upon the occasion, while equally excepted from the pardon, evidently shews that they were implicated in the same crime, and this, with Warde being expressly said to have personified Richard, clearly identify him with the previous phantom of royalty in 1402. So, as has been proved, had then attempted the same thing, and was instigated and assisted by the former. The conclusion the more inevitably follows, from its appearing by no authority, and never having been maintained, that after Maudelein's imposture there was more than one supposed Richard. It has been seen that Maudelein was an attendant upon Richard II., like those who aided and abetted his atrocities; and it is conceived that this Warde was also some secondary creature about the Prince, who, being familiar with his manners and habits, independently of a supposed resemblance, was not ill adapted to mimic and personify him. In this event, there can be no doubt that he would readily attract the attention of Serle, who was yeoman of the robes; and, in fact, there are circumstances that would lead us to infer, that Warde may have been a domestic in the royal establishment."

of a saint, or at a well dedicated to one, independently of the cross or market-place, and church of St. Giles, reserved for the higher orders of this class, which in a manner is illustrated by such acts. On the occasion of marriages, so different then in the mode of their celebration, much more gallantry was displayed than at present; and we cannot here omit mention of the Morningaba, or gift presented by the husband to the bride, independently of the dowry, on the day of their nuptials. It is commonly rendered in Latin *matutinale donum*, although not always presented in the morning. An act of Parliament, in 1503, ratifies 'ye donation and gift of our sovereign lady (Margaret of England), ye governess dowry, and morwngift.' And the civil court, in 1546, decreed James Wood, son and heir of the deceased William Wood of Bonyton, to restore to Katherine Scott, William's widow, her dwelling place and lands of Fyndlarig, &c. which had been given to her in life-rent, "be ye said umquhile William, hir spouse, at ye contracting of meriage between yaim, for hir dowry, ande morwngift," along with certain valuable articles and plenishing.

In 1543, an act of penance is ordered to be performed at the fountain of Saint Michael 'in via vaccaria, vulgo at Sanct Michaelis well in ye cowgait, in publica place.' In 1525 a woman, as a punishment for scandal and defamation, is to appear in the church of Saint Giles on a Sunday, and, on her knees, with her head bare, during high mass, to ask pardon of the offended party, before the altar, 'domine nostre de pietate.' Wax and lighted caudles were also offered at such places. Women at this period were almost always the culprits, while the unfortunate husbands are called for their interests. The scenes of their contrition, independently of the above, are the Abbey of Holyrood, the cross of Edinburgh, 'ye breid mercat,' even the street opposite 'lie lukin buthis,'—and on one occasion 'venella que dicitur ye auld provestis close.'—*Register of the Official of Saint Andrews, within the Archdeaconry of Lothian.* The pillar of repentance within the kirk of Leith is proved, by the Edinburgh Commissary Records, to have been another place of atonement."

Mephistophiles in London.

[Second and concluding notice.]

BEFORE we fulfil our promise to illustrate his view of the risen and rising Gin-Palaces of London, perhaps the author's Teniers-like view of the Brocken may be quoted as a sample of his quality in another line.

"We were upon the edge of the mountain, looking down upon a narrow glen completely surrounded by high sharp-pointed rocks, shooting up to the skies in dark frowning masses. The whole of this space seemed peopled by a multitude of forms, only to be distinguished by the innumerable torches that were flashing in every direction. We here left our horses, and descended the mountain. As we approached, the appearance of every thing grew wilder and more unearthly. The forms, the features, the actions of the strange beings among whom we were venturing, became more apparent. Crowds of fantastic shapes were chasing each other over the sharp rocks, others were leaping over one another through the air, and all were engaged in some strange and ludicrous sport. Here might be seen two imps, each clinging to the points of two opposite rocks, with their tails knotted together, upon which a third was dilligently amusing himself by swinging backwards

and forwards,—there we saw a whole string of them, holding by each other's hands and feet, stretched at full length right across the top of the glen; and, while thus suspended, two of their companions were gaily dancing, as on a tight-rope, upon their prostrate bodies. Seated high on a small portion of granite, scarcely large enough for a bird's nest, which projected far over the dark gulf below, a grave old demon was observed throwing into the air and catching several juvenile imps, as a juggler plays with balls. Further on, on a dangerous acclivity, two fierce-looking incubi were engaged in fencing with their own tails. In one place these creatures had managed, by putting their heads and feet together, and inserting each other's body through the circle so formed, to create a natural chain; and there they had fixed themselves on the precipitous sides of the mountain, where they hung in festerons. Another set, by hanging by each other's legs from one of the highest rocks, formed a ladder, up which others, bearing torches, were rapidly ascending. The highest spoke of these infernal steps was kept in its place by being held by the hands by a stout imp on the top of the rock, who was supported by several of his companions; each, to prevent being overbalanced, pulling with all his might at the tail of the imp before him. There was no end to the variety and whimsicality of these scenes. Down below, a band of all sorts of strange instruments were performed upon by a set of beings quite as extraordinary. Here was a cat with a fish's head—there a monkey with the face of an owl—close by a gigantic toad—these were surrounded by a vast number of musicians, equally monstrous in their appearance. The conductor was a baboon, with the ears of an ass; he wore spectacles, and he flourished his baton, which was a sheep's marrow-bone, with a ludicrous affectation of dignity. Near these, a numerous group of most voluptuous-looking women, clad after a fashion that only heightened their charms, were dancing with an equal number of ugly non-descripts, and appeared to enter into the spirit of the dance with as much zest as if their partners had been the handsomest and most agreeable race of beings. In many instances the heads of these women, if women they might be called, were fancifully arrayed in oriental shawls of bright colours, or with feathers of the peacock, or with conical crowns of glittering brass. All had their breasts bare, and wore their hair in long elfin curls. Some waltzed, spinning round and round at a tremendous speed; but the figures used by the greater number were the most fantastic and extraordinary that could possibly be imagined. Not far from them a bearish-looking individual appeared busily engaged in teaching a set of pig-faced characters the art of singing. The noise these vocalists created was unparalleled. It was the mingling of the bray of the jackass, the scream of the peacock, the laugh of the hyena, and the squall of the parrot. At a little distance were a large party of gamblers—some at cards, some at dice, some at one thing and some at another, pursuing their games with as much earnestness as if their lives depended on their success. In close approximation was a gang of thirsty revellers in a glorious state of inebriety. Further on a troop of similar objects appeared enjoying the amusements of a masquerade. One bore a great resemblance to a fat bishop, another was disguised as a learned judge, and a third strutted about in the uniform of a field-marshal. Kings and queens were in abundance. Here a patriot held forth as the friend of the people, abusing taxes, govern-

ments, and laws, till having received a pension he became as warm in their defence. There an agitator poured forth a torrent of virtuous eloquence about the wrongs and oppressions endured by his poor countrymen, while, at the same time, he drained the half-starved peasantry of their last coin to feed his insatiable avarice. In one place a pious fanatic was thundering damnation to an audience who appeared fast asleep,—in another, a demure puritan was preaching the merits of temperance to a circle of mulberry noses. A crowd of lawyers were expelling a brother practitioner from their society for having been found honest; and an assembly of doctors were fighting together, having disputed about which had killed the greatest number of patients. Parties of travelling legislators, brawling divines, begging patriots, selfish philanthropists, superficial philosophers, experimental politicians, with quacks, impostors, and cheats of every kind, were to be seen diligently pursuing their several vocations. 'These,' said Mephistophiles, directing my attention to the various objects as we passed them, 'are but the representatives of the vices and follies of human life. The world to which you have the honour of belonging is peculiarly rich in hypocrisy: it is always preaching morality, virtue, and religion; yet I will prove to you that these are but idealities, invented by human credulity. Like the dog in the fable, many a poor fool drops his bit of meat while grasping at the shadow he has himself created. These good people you see here have assembled to hold a jubilee. I thought it would be a good opportunity for initiating you into the mysteries of the spiritual world. You will see much, and doubtless profit much by what you behold. Man never gives himself any trouble, or enters into any danger, unless he has hopes of gaining something for his pains. The charitable give to the poor on earth, that it may be paid with interest in heaven. The expectation of gaining cent per cent is a great inducement to a liberal mind to give a penny to a poor man with eleven starving children. Those who make a parade of liberality are the greatest extortioners under the sun; they take care that it shall cost them nothing. Abroad, they profess it, preach it, live by it; and at home they grind their servants in their wages, and pinch their children in their diet: they live upon public credit, and always live much above their income. The miser is a much more respectable character: he saves not for his own use; he starves himself as well as his cat. He dies, and a phoenix arises from his ashes. His heir is sure to be a prodigal. The money thus scraped together by useless accumulation, is sent flowing into a hundred different channels. The liberal dies, and his heir gains nothing but a stock of liberal opinions. These women you see here are witches: they are very useful: women can be extremely serviceable at times. You are surprised, perhaps, to see these witches young, and in such good condition; but the truth is, they have the power of making themselves as seductive as they please; and, as witches possess all the vanities of women, it cannot be wondered at that they should, on such occasions as the present, like to appear to the greatest advantage. The other beings might assume more prepossessing shapes if they chose; but they are of the male sex, and man loves to be singular.'

We now come to the vivid illustration of the profits and glories of gin-drinking.

"That is not all" (continues the devil, after painting the superior club-houses, as quoted in our last): 'this taste for show in the

middle and higher classes has a great influence upon tradesmen. Observe these shops in this magnificent street, with their counters extending an almost interminable length. What display! what attraction! Every art is exercised to captivate the eye: look at those unrivalled sheets of plate glass—those dazzling mirrors that multiply this costly splendour—that tempting array of jewellery in that brilliant window—those gorgeous shawls in that pillared apartment (the first shop in the world): hats, drapery, false-hair, drawings, music, snuff-boxes, plate, china, glass, books, confectionary, cutlery, every thing that is of use or ornament, that can charm the senses, or gratify the appetite, collected from every part of the globe, are here exposed in apparently an exhaustless profusion, and in so attractive a manner, that this street is the wonder of foreigners, and the favourite resort of the inhabitants of London. Yet this general display is the general ruin. Nine out of ten of these shopkeepers speedily become bankrupts. We rode on for some short time in silence; at last, when we had proceeded a little distance, we came before a house, the front of which displayed, in all their architectural magnificence, pillars of the Corinthian order: a large clock, which could be illuminated at night, shewed the hour in a manner peculiarly attractive, from an elevated part of the building; and a lamp of immense proportions, profusely decorated, was suspended over the entrance. A crowd of the lower orders had congregated round the door. 'This,' said my companion, 'is one of the many instances which abound in this metropolis of the taste for display in the humbler classes. This is a gin-shop. While the rich man is sipping his claret in one of the splendid apartments of his princely club, the poor man is enjoying his gin in a room, the fittings-up of which cost several thousand pounds. Refinement has made such rapid progress in every direction, that the beggar who sweeps the crossing thinks it vulgar to be seen in a common taproom; and so he goes to the gin-palace and gets drunk in style, at the expense of three-halfpence farthing.' 'I cannot see,' I observed, 'how the purveyors of this favourite liquid, with this immense expense, can gain any profit.' 'They realise a large fortune in a few years,' replied he. 'But I will tell you how they manage to do so. In some obscure part of the town, upon an unoccupied piece of ground, several houses of the smallest kind are built. One of these the retailer of gin purchases as soon as it is erected, fits it up as a small distillery, and there secretly manufactures an immense quantity of illicit spirit, which is conveyed by his agents into the gin-palace. By defrauding his majesty of the duties, he is enabled to undersell others in the trade. Some gin-sellers are more honest. They purchase the raw spirit from the distiller, paying all the duties, then adulterate it more than one half with the most poisonous materials. They do not cheat the king's revenue, they only destroy the king's subjects. The profit arises from the extent to which they can adulterate the raw spirit, or procure an illicit distillation, and from the immense quantity drunk by the lower orders. The man who first invented gin deserves immortality, and I will take very good care he shall have it, though not in this world. Gunpowder has not produced half the effect of this intoxicating spirit; steam is not to be compared to its power. The discovery of Friar Bacon may kill a few thousands occasionally, but gin is destroying nine-tenths of the poor population of this vast metropolis. Steam may

boast of a forty-horse power, but gin has an unlimited drunkard power. It overthrows all before it. Look at the habitual gin-drinker! He is a distinguished man, a person to be known any where. He has a cadaverous countenance, but he is well fed. He is covered with rags, yet he is comfortably clad. He is a most miserable wretch, yet he can always enjoy a draught of happiness for five farthings. Gin is to him food, clothing, and felicity. While he can find a copper in his pocket, and can feel the way to his mouth, he has no wants but those which gin can supply. How does the gin-drinker live? He rises in the morning from a restless sleep, and as quickly as possible directs his steps to the gin-palace. He finds a crowd of wretches, with the same desire as himself, hastening to steep their senses in a blissful forgetfulness of their mutual misery. They bear about them all the tokens of squalid poverty. Disease seems familiar to one, death appears approaching another. Their cheeks are yellow, their lips colourless, their eyes sunk, and their looks are expressive of imbecility, cunning, and sensuality. Yet they are exceedingly happy, revelling in delight. The drunken mother is pouring gin into the mouth of her drunken infant, and blasphemes in the most eloquent manner because the baby has swallowed more of her favourite beverage than she intended. The lachrymose coal-heaver, with the bit of rusty crane round his greasy hat, whose amiable wife a week since was discovered dead drunk, is treating his hopeful son, the charity boy, to a brimming glass of his only luxury; and, with difficulty attempting to keep his perpendicular, is deploring the loss of his tender spouse, while recommending the fuddled youth never to get 'tossicated.' The honest apple-woman from the corner, who teaches all the errand-boys in the neighbourhood to rob their masters, is denouncing doctors' stuff, and praising gin. The Irish sprat-crier is flirting with the bricklayer's labourer, and the carrotty-headed gentleman is treating his squinting charmer to another glass. Leaning against the counter, in a suit of black, threadbare and ragged, without a shirt to his back, a sole to his shoe, and with the crown of his hat regularly dented in, out of all semblance to a hat, leans a 'gentleman who has seen better days.' He was, some years back, a respectable tradesman with a large business; but his insatiable thirst brought him to the condition in which he now is. He has been asking the showy barmaid, who is scolding the old woman on crutches for swearing so vehemently, if she would trust him with a pennyworth of gin till the evening, declaring 'on his soul and body' she should be paid; and because she sulkily refused, he is debating within his own mind whether he shall put an end to his miserable life by hanging or drowning. He cannot exist without gin. With these, and fifty such as these, the habitual gin-drinker takes his morning draught; forty times in the course of the day he repeats his visit to the gin-palace, and on each occasion finds it filled with a similar party. When the temple of his devotion is closed, he reels about the streets in search of some lodging for the night; perhaps he finds it in the station-house, possibly in a cellar; likely enough he snores on a door-step, and least probably in a bed. A habitual gin-drinker is above the wants of his more sober brethren. He requires nothing—but gin. The next morning he wakes to pursue exactly the same path trod by him on the preceding day. And thus he continues for a short time, till his place is filled by another. The life of a habitual gin-drinker has no variety: it

possesses a delightful sameness; it is 'gin' from the beginning of the chapter to the conclusion."

We are tempted to another extract, where, being grievously offended, Cobbett, in a Scotch barber's shop, is thus characteristically made to pour out his indignation against the poor shaver's country:—

"The battle of Bannockburn is their grand boast; and how did they gain that? By digging pits, into which a tired army and imbecile king were entrapped; a stratagem worthy of their Tom Thumb—the great heroes! Did they ever gain a fair stand-up fight? Halidon Hill, Falkirk, Cuten Moor, Flodden Field, and Neville Cross, reply in the negative. A treacherous, malignant, vindictive race. Who betrayed Charles the First?—the beggarly Scotchmen; and they would have betrayed their fathers for the same sum. Who destroyed poor Mary Stuart?—the beggarly Scotchmen; and they would murder their mothers if they thought they could get any thing by it. And yet the despicable scoundrels mention England as owing all her glory to them! When did they ever produce a Nelson, a Marlborough, or a Wellington? They boast, too, of monopolising all the wisdom and genius of the kingdom. Where are their Shakespeares, their Miltons, their Newtons, their Bacons? The only poet they ever had was Burns, and him they starved to death; the scabby, shabby, stingy vermin. And what sort of literawtee do they now possess? A parcel of ignorant, impudent, unprincipled fellows; who pretend to write about feolosophy, and poetry, and the Lord knows what, without being able to compose a sentence of decent grammar; and inundate this country with their trash. The beastly Scotchmen; they have the impudence of the devil! Why, it was but the other day that a vulgar wretch of a journeyman stonemason took it into his head to scribble what he called the Literary History of the last Fifty Years! It would have made a horse laugh to have read the superficial twaddling rubbish the poor wretch published. England owes Scotland for a race of kings the most tyrannical, profligate, and mean that ever disgraced the English throne. She is also indebted to that humane people for the invention of a new species of murder for the sake of the dead body, called Burking. A set of crouching, canting, unprincipled hypocrites, who come over to this fair country like a swarm of locusts, devouring the very substance of the land, and go spreading their pestilential persons over the whole world; cringing, fawning, flattering, lying their way into wealth and power. Hear a Scotchman speak of his country, you would think he could not exist out of it; and yet, of the thousands who leave it for the more fertile shores of England, scarcely one ever thinks of returning. A swaggering, bragging, drunken crew, who talk of their morality, forsooth! Why, 'tis enough to make an honest stomach spew to hear the lies they tell in their own praise. They boast of their temperate habits, and are known as inveterate dram-drinkers, swilling their filthy throats with their smoky whisky; and will pig on any sort of filth set before them; their haggis and brose would sicken an Englishman. They boast, too, of their feolosophy, and have invented a science called Political Economy—a set of miserable twaddlers, who publish the most mischievous, wicked, and nonsensical opinions on a subject of which they know nothing. I said long ago that Political Economy was a parcel of rubbish, collected by a few revolutionary adventurers for their own profit. I said so, and, like all I say,

the truth of my opinion has since been proved."

We have now to conclude; having, in this review of a clever, but very offensive publication, refrained from admitting its personalities into our pages; and also passing by a tragic episode of a Spanish convent, a dinner at Sir Dumpling Porringer's, and whatever seemed to us (as at p. 220, vol. i.) to exceed the bounds of allowable authorship. The general satire has appeared to us to display such talent, and to embrace so many of the popular subjects of the day, that we have been induced to make longer extracts than usual from similar productions; even though we could not help highly disapproving the writer's tone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*History of England: Mr. Hughes' Continuation of Hume and Smollett. Vol. XVI. (London, Valpy).—*We have great commendation to bestow on the diligence, impartiality, and judgment with which the author (for so we may now call Mr. Hughes) is continuing this History. The present volume carries us from 1770, the important epoch of the American war, to 1785, when Mr. Pitt had defeated the coalition, and risen to be the most powerful and popular minister this country ever saw. We would advise readers to look at the plain statement of this political struggle, and compare Mr. Pitt's position, the king's firmness, and the proceedings of a majority of the House of Commons, with the recent situation and ministry of Sir Robert Peel. Except that Radicals are one of the two parties combining with the Whigs to form the majority now, instead of Lord North's side, there is much similarity to be traced between these periods.

*Pope's Works, edited by Dr. Croly. Vol. III. (London, Valpy).—*The immortal Dunciad would be enough to pass such a volume as this into the possession of every admirer of poetry, wit, and satire; but we have also the "Pastorals," the "Messiah," and the "Theban," book I, so that one of greater interest and variety cannot belong to the series.

*Grinsham's Works of Cowper. Vol. VI. (London, Saunders and Otley).—*A portrait of Cowper and a sweet vignette of his summer-house adorn this volume. A dissertation on his poetry is prefixed, which is illustrated by passages from his letters, &c., and is extremely interesting. "Table Talk," books I. and II. succeed.

*Standard French Works. Vol. II. De Lamartine's Souvenirs pendant un Voyage en Orient, Vols. III. and IV. (London, Churton; Bailière).—*Lamartine's fourth, a sort of supplementary, vol. has not yet been translated into English; and so far, the present edition adds novelty to cheapness. In our judgment, following somewhat in the wake of Chateaubriand, the present post-traveller furnishes little new in matter, though he gives us much that is entertaining in his descriptions of manners. His multitude of petty personal details are also (we observe) jested at by the French critics; but the chief curiosity of the last tome, is that it is nearly filled with an Arab story, to which M. De Lamartine attaches great political consequence (claiming a reward from the government for its wonderful intelligence), and which is evidently as capital a hoax as ever was perpetrated upon the credulity of any sojourner in foreign parts.

*The Constitution of Society as designed by God. 8vo. pp. 630. (London, Edinbrough Wilson).—*A very ponderous, yet somewhat wild and excited, publication, which we wonder at being printed, and are sure will never be read. It denounces all existing institutions, and declares, on the authority of the apostle from whom it emanated, that the Almighty desires society to be constituted on a new model, consistent with said apostle's ideas of his holy precepts.

*The Diary of a Solitaire, &c. 8vo. pp. 111. (London, Smith, Elder, and Co.).—*A rather long explanatory preface, a political address on Conservative principles, an itinerary of a Swiss tour, and notes, make up the contents of this miscellaneous and mediocre volume: in which the only thing that strikes us, is a political opinion (p. 101) that whenever a new reader sits down to Voltaire's works, his spirit undergoes another throb of agony in a nameless place!!!

*A letter to Lord Brougham on the History and Character of the Royal Academy, by George Fogg, Arist. Pp. 16. (London, T. and W. Boone).—*A severe and bitter attack upon the Royal Academy, from its foundation to the present time; which, as the subject has been referred to a Committee of the House of Commons, we shall only submit to the notice of that body, and wish them a good deliverance of the questions.

*Letters on the Philosophy of Unbelief, by the Rev. James Wells. 8vo. pp. 232. (London, Fellowes).—*A well-reasoned, sensible, and moderate series of letters, in which, proceeding from the natural inclination of man to unbelief, through all the causes and forms of infidelity, the learned author strenuously asserts the momentous truths and importance of revealed religion.

*A Historical Sketch of the Origin of English Prose Literature, and of its Progress till the Reign of James I., by W. Gray, Esq., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple. 8vo. pp. 103. (Oxford, Talboys).—*This is a very pleasing essay, and takes an instructive

view, without pedantry, of a subject of much literary interest, which we do not remember to have seen treated *per se*, and unconnected with other inquiries. It is also varied with historical and other episodes, and is altogether well worthy of a place among our works on polite literature, to which it purely belongs.

On Essay on the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages, 8s. 8vo. pp. 323. By G. C. Lewis, Esq., A.M., Student of Christ Church. (Oxford, Talboys.)—Another work of the same class, and more extended in its object. It illustrates, in a striking degree, the progress of a language from synthetic to analytic forms. Notwithstanding that the investigation of necessity lapses into the dryness of grammar, the examples of original meanings and of changes, in a thousand words now in use and familiar to us, afford much curious instruction in etymology.

Education Physique des Jeunes Filles; ou, Hygiène de la Femme avant le Mariage, par Dr. A. M. Bureau-Riofrey. 8vo. pp. 352. (Paris, Rouvier et le Bouvier; London, Dulau and Co.)—A volume instructing young ladies on the subjects of proper air, exercise, diet, &c., and written in that style of gallant fervour which distinguishes the French from the colder English style in such elementary treatises. An English girl of fourteen would hardly know herself as described by our learned, but not unimaginary author, p. 20:—"Naguère encore tout lui était cher; elle était heureuse d'une fleur, de la moindre parure; et tout-à-coup ses goûts changent, ses jeux ne peuvent plus la distraire; elle est inquiète et rêveuse, son attention ne peut se fixer; elle s'étonne elle-même des inégalités qui la tourmentent." In short, she becomes as mad as a March hare, is frightened for every thing, and has a good cry whenever she gets into a corner by herself.

An Ornithological Index, arranged according to the Synopsis Actum of Mr. Vigors, by T. B. L. Baker, Esq. 8vo. pp. 187. (London, R. Taylor; W. Wood.)—A highly useful, scientific index, which every ornithologist ought to possess. It is compiled on the most concise and ready principles for reference, in a branch of natural history which, almost as much as botany, puzzles and confounds us with number and variety of names.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CENTRAL AMERICA.*

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Copan, June 19, 1834.

SIR,—I have lately seen with much satisfaction, the report on the ruins of Palenque, made by my only predecessor in researches there, Captain Antonio del Rio; I was not aware of his labours when I had the pleasure of addressing you from thence.

Desirous of comparing the antiquities of the central continent, and considering myself as somewhat experienced in such inquiries, I arrived here in April last, and have dedicated particular attention to examine every vestige and fact connected with the history and existing remains of this ruined city.

The European reader will smile at our ideas of the word "antiquity" when informed that this place has only fallen to ruin since the Spanish conquest in 1530; but the victors were so careless of every thing except gain, and so dispersed and tyrannised over the wretched aborigines, that even the memory of this place was almost obliterated; though its extent and former civilisation are demonstrated by the colossal mounts of stones, both in their natural state and squared,—obelisks, some standing and some fallen—tables and large blocks of carved stone—busts and various fragments of sculpture and earthenware.

Now that the rulers of these regions have a direct and affectionate interest in their fame and history, we dedicate ourselves to its study, and endeavour to rescue from the destroying course of time, whatever of facts or monuments remain. At present I confine myself to a few remarks.

The Indian human race of America, I must assert to be the most ancient on the globe; however the white race, led by a foolish vanity, may assume to be the progenitor of the human family. It is probable that at a very recent epoch it issued from the regions of the Caucasus, inundating Europe, extending itself over

America, and, with the energy of its youth and talent, now invading Asia and Africa. The Indian race, on the contrary, has arrived at a decrepid old age—it has passed through the stages of youth, manhood and even decay. The North Americans resolve the problem by murdering the remnants of the unfortunate aborigines, or driving them to the west, where they inevitably disappear. The new governments of late Spanish America incorporate the Indians into their political associations, and endeavour to make them participate in the benefits of civilisation; but this policy, however honourable to its authors, is fruitless: the Indian race is in the last centuries of its existence, and must soon disappear from the earth.

Power and civilisation travelling westward; China, the most eastern and most ancient nation of the transpacific hemisphere, is about to expire, and become the dependency of a remote western island. The Indian race, predecessor in civilisation of the Chinese, is even more than the Chinese in an old age incapable of regeneration. No where is this more palpable than in Central America; the Mosquito shore—though inhabited by Indians, free from any foreign yoke, and surrounded by civilised commonwealths and colonies, while the neighbouring British authorities have constantly provided for the education of the principal men—still remains in a degrading state of barbarity.

To the primeval civilisation of America, we must assign a great and indefinite antiquity. Of course, no monuments of that epoch now exist; its destruction may be ascribed to some convulsion of the earth—to plague, to famine, to an invasion of barbarians, or, perhaps—to an insurrection of slaves; the colonies or remnants of these anciently enlightened people passing to the eastern coasts of Asia, commenced the civilisation of Japan and China.

Savage darkness spread over America, till about a century after the destruction of the western Roman empire by northern barbarians; the Tultecos appear coming from our northern regions, bringing a certain degree of civilisation, probably deduced from the traces left by the primitive Americans in their emigration to the north-west. The Tultecos found an empire in Mexico, and advance their colonies to the more contiguous parts of Central America; while the Incas, in Peru, endeavour likewise to revive the ancient civilisation of this hemisphere.

Copan was a colony of Tultecos; its king held dominion over the country extending to the eastward from that of the Mayas or Yucatan, and reaching from the Bay of Honduras, nearly to the Pacific; containing, on an average, ten thousand square miles, now included in the modern states of Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador, and possessing several populous and thriving towns and villages. The aborigines of this kingdom still use the Chorti language; being a mixture of the Tultecos, with some dialect still more ancient in these parts.

The city of Copan was built on the right, or northern bank of the stream of the same name, a tributary to the large and navigable river Motagua, which falls into the bottom of the Bay of Honduras. Following upwards the navigation of this river from the sea to the junction of the Copan is a distance of 65 leagues, and thence to this spot it is 20 leagues more. The Copan below this is partly navigable for canoes during the winter or rainy season, though falls impede its course before it joins the Motagua. The city of Copan extended along the bank of its river a length of two miles, as evidenced by the remains of its fallen edifices: the

principal of these was the temple, standing at the eastern extremity of the city, and built perpendicularly from the bank of the river to a height, as at present exists, of more than 40 yards. It is 250 yards long from north to south, and 200 yards broad; stone steps lead from the land sides to the elevations above, and again descend to a square in the centre of the edifice, 20 yards above the level of the river. Through a gallery, scarcely 4 feet high and 2½ broad, one can crawl from this square through a more elevated part of the temple overhanging the river, and have from the face of the precipice an interesting view.

Among many excavations I have made one at the point where this gallery comes out into the square. I first opened into the entrance of the gallery itself, and digging lower down I broke into a sepulchral vault, whose floor is 12 feet below the level of the square. It is more than 6 feet high, 10 feet long, and 5½ broad, and lies due north and south according to the compass; it has two niches on each side, and both these and the floor of the vault were full of red earthenware dishes and pots. I found more than 50, many of them full of human bones packed with lime; also several sharp-edged and pointed knives of chaya (a brittle stone called itzli by the Mexicans), a small head, apparently representing Death, its eyes being nearly closed, and the lower features distorted. The back of the head is symmetrically perforated by holes; the whole is of most exquisite workmanship, and cut out or cast from a fine green stone, as are also two beads I found in the vault, with quantities of oyster and periwinkle shells brought from the sea-shore in fulfilment of some superstition. There were also stalactites taken from some cave. All the bottom of the vault was strewn with fragments of bones, and beneath these a coat of lime on a solid stone floor.

There are seven obelisks still standing and entire in the temple and its immediate vicinity, and there are numerous others, fallen and destroyed, throughout the ruins of the city. These stone columns are ten or eleven feet high, and about three broad, with a less thickness. On one side were worked, in basso-relievo, human figures standing, square to the front with their hands resting on their breasts; they are dressed, with caps on their heads and sandals on their feet, and clothed in highly adorned garments, generally reaching half way down the thigh, but sometimes in long pantaloons. Opposite the figures, at a distance of three or four yards, was commonly placed a stone table, or altar; the back and sides of the obelisk generally contain phonetic hieroglyphics in squares. Hard and fine stones are inserted in many obelisks, as they, like the rest of the works in the ruins, are of a species of soft stone which is found in a neighbouring and most extensive quarry. There is one very remarkable stone table in the temple, two feet four inches high, and four feet ten inches square; its top contains 49 square tablets of hieroglyphics, and its four sides are occupied by sixteen human figures in basso-relievo, sitting cross-legged on cushions carved in the stone, and bearing each in their hands something like a fan or flapper. Monstrous figures are found amongst the ruins; one represents the colossal head of an alligator, having in its jaws a figure with a human face, but the paws of an animal; another monster has the appearance of a gigantic toad in an erect posture, with human arms and tiger's claws. On neighbouring hills stand, one to the east and the other to the west of the city, two obelisks containing hieroglyphics alone, in

* The curious speculations of this letter, as well as the actual information it contains, strongly recommend it to our praise.—*Ed. Lit. Gazette.*

squares. These obelisks (like the generality of those in the city) are painted red, and are thicker and broader at the top than at the bottom. Mounts of stone, formed by fallen edifices, are found throughout the neighbouring country.

In comparing these ruins with those near Palenque, I am struck with a similarity indicating a common origin (the Tulteca): however they differ in very essential points. Palenque was abandoned and the memory of its existence appears to have been obliterated before the conquest, whereas the Spaniards found Copan inhabited and in the summit of its perfection; notwithstanding which the edifices and other monuments in Palenque are in a better state of preservation owing to their superior architecture. Here there is no building standing, while they are still numerous in Palenque. The stones for building were different, since those of that city are not more than two inches thick, while these were cut into blocks; here the roofs were formed of inclined stones, there they were always placed horizontally. At Palenque the human figures are more perfect, and mostly stand in profile; these are generally placed with a full front. I saw no obelisks or sculptured tables in Palenque. Circular stones are found in both places of various sizes, some like those of a mill, with a hole in the centre, and some without, and neither having any inscription, mark, or apparent utility. The writing or hieroglyphics (which are phonetic) is very similar in both cities, always inscribed in tablets either perfectly square or nearly so, and containing faces, hands, and various identical characters.

A small Spanish force with a considerable number of auxiliary Indians, dispatched from Guatemala, captured this place, though they met with great opposition on their march, and a resistance worthy of better means and success. This place remained long celebrated for the superior quality of its tobacco, but the cultivation of the plant being removed, as royal property, to the Llanos de Santa Rosa towards the East, 75 years ago, Copan has fallen rapidly into decay, and is now reduced to a small hamlet standing near where the brook of Sesenil falls into the Copan river in the western suburb of the ancient city. This spot is within the modern state of Honduras, being four leagues to the eastward of the boundary with Guatemala, in latitude $14^{\circ} 45' N.$ and longitude $90^{\circ} 52' W.$ from Greenwich. The water is good and the climate temperate and delightful.

The cave of Cutilca, nearly two leagues distant, has nothing very remarkable but its vicinity to this place and the fabulous account given of it (under the name of Tibulca) by the reverend Domingo Juarros, in his history of Guatemala. The cave is entirely the work of nature and extends about eighty paces into the interior of the mountain of Cutilca.—I am &c.

JUAN GALINDO.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

German Scientific Meeting, &c.—The annual meeting of scientific men in Germany will be held this year at Bonn, and will begin on the 18th of September. It will last about a week, and is expected to be numerously attended both by German and foreign savans. A society has been formed at Bonn to make arrangements for the accommodation of strangers, and to provide rooms, at a moderate charge, for those who may attend the meeting.—The French Geological Society assemble this year

at Mezieres, in the department of Ardennes, on the borders of Belgium, immediately before the meeting at Bonn, to which it will afterwards adjourn: and as the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held, as we last week repeated, this year at Dublin, on the 10th of August, it will allow time for those who desire it to be present both there and at Bonn.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. BAILY in the chair.—Among several communications which were read, was a circular letter from Professor Schumacher, announcing the discovery of the new comet, as stated in the *Literary Gazette*. This comet was subsequently observed at Berlin and at Altona; and Professor Schumacher has since forwarded to Mr. Baily the following approximate elements of it, as computed by Professor Encke and Dr. Peters, from the observations of different days:—

	Encke.	Peters.
Perihelion	= April 4-4202 ...	March 27-4712 m. t. Berlin.
Log. q.	= 31.400 ...	30.950
P.	= 203°. 54'. 13" ...	207°. 48'. 56"
Ω	= 89. 47. 25 ...	58. 25. 58
i	= 8. 54. 32 ...	9. 6. 45
	Retrograde.	Retrograde.

PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.

This affords another instance of the facility with which presumed impossibilities are effected—another case of the ease with which an egg may be made to stand on its small end! The whole secret of the pneumatic system of railway is in the means by which the power, obtainable within a close tube or tunnel by the rarefaction of the inclosed column of air, is communicated to a train of carriages on the outside throughout its longitudinal extent, and in the combination necessary to render it effective, the principal feature in which is a perpetually shifting valve.

It happens, fortunately for the ready adoption of the pneumatic system of railway, that practical data are obtainable for determining the efficiency, economy, and extent, of the means and materials it employs. The body of the railway is a cast-iron cylinder, with horizontal rails diametrically opposite to each other, and forming ledges on the sides of the cylinder. The quantity of iron in a given length, and the consequent cost of the cylinders, are ascertainable to a fraction, and the cylinders may be cast in substance as light as possible, since any required degree of strength may be given to the construction by ribs or rings upon the lower semi-circumference at long intervals. The maintenance of fixed steam-engines, such as are to be used as prime movers, or to work the air-pumps, at stations along the line, is a matter of every-day experience; and the working of the blowing-machines, used in blasting iron, furnishes data for the working of air-pumps. We learn, too, that the important pneumatic problem regarding the inertia of air within an extended tube is most satisfactorily demonstrated by efficient practice to be no longer a problem, seeing that the presumed inertia does not exist. Many minor experiments and much relative practice had given fair grounds for abating the presumption; but latterly a system has been introduced, and is now extensively practised by an ingenious mechanical engineer, by which the power of any convenient agent, as a first mover, is communicated to machinery at several miles distant from it, through extended connecting tubes, merely by the rarefaction of the column of air contained. The difference between the connecting tubes used in this sys-

tem and those of the pneumatic railway is in favour of the latter,—if there were any thing in the presumption above referred to,—because of their greater calibre, and the consequent smaller proportion of rubbing surface in proportion to the column contained. That the tubes are in the former imperforate, and in the latter are perforated and mechanically closed, will not be deemed a difference against the railway system by those who know and can appreciate the secure and really beautiful arrangement by which its pneumatic valve is made efficient. A padded cord, formed upon an iron linked core, and otherwise made flexible, elastic, impervious to the atmosphere under a considerable pressure, and little liable to be acted upon by meteoric changes, is laid down in a trough over the extended longitudinal perforation or chase, through which the communication is effected from the internal apparatus called the Dynamic Traveller, upon which the power is obtained, to the external car called the Governor, to which is attached the train of carriages to be drawn, in the place of the locomotive engine in the common system. The cord, being laid down in the chase, renders the tube or cylindrical body of the railway close, and as nearly air-tight as possible, or certainly as can be necessary; for if the atmosphere be admitted to an extent which shall almost reach the capacity of the air-pumps to withdraw it, still the action of the pumps would, in a few strokes, make the valve perfectly air-tight, by inducing such a pressure of the atmosphere upon the upper quadrants of the cylinder, and upon the back of the cord itself, as to bring them into perfectly close contact. The lifting and laying down again of the valvular cord by the travelling apparatus, to allow of the communication from the internal to the external parts, and to permit, also, the access of the atmosphere to play upon the rear of the travelling piston and give the required impulse, are effected in a manner which is simple and certain.

To obviate the necessity of bringing the cylinders together with any great degree of accuracy, and that common castings may be sufficient for the purpose without the necessity of boring, the travelling piston is allowed to move freely and without packing, and the waste of air is very small; but, if necessary, an expanding piston may be found convenient in practice.

It is proposed to divide the line of pneumatic railway into sections of from three to five miles in length, according to the acclivities to be worked, since the steeper acclivity will require a higher degree of rarefaction to be obtained within the same time. High-pressure steam-engines, of sufficient power, at each of the stations which limit the sections, will work air-pumps of sufficient capacity to produce the required degree of rarefaction to overcome the resistance of the load to be drawn within a given time; and the resistance being overcome, the train will, of course, proceed with a velocity equal to that with which the pistons of the air-pumps are worked; aided, and indeed increased, by momentum—"vires acquirit eundo." We should not have thought it necessary to state that the prime movers would continue to work when the train had started—to keep it going after it had been induced to go—but that people do fall into misconceptions on the subject. We have seen it seriously stated as an objection, that if a fourteenth of an atmosphere be obtained, the train would run a fourteenth of the distance and then stop! In truth, however, if the case were as supposed, no such thing would occur; the tractive power, obtained

by a certain degree of rarefaction, would fall off in the first yard the train advanced, if it were not kept up by the continued action of the air-pumps.

It is necessary to state, that the cylinder of the railway is intercepted internally at the stations, and so divided into sections, by a vertical valve. The presence of this directs the action of the engines upon that section over which a train has to be brought, whilst the engines at the station next in advance are preparing the following section to receive and bear it along. Hence the withdrawal of the vertical or station-valve allows the on-coming train to pass at once, and without losing its momentum, into the next section, and within the action of the next station of engines,—whilst its return leaves the passed section free to be operated upon again for another train; since, as before intimated, the impelling column of air is admitted by the opening of the pneumatic valve immediately in the rear of the travelling piston, and has not to follow along through the cylinder from the extreme end behind it.

Besides the great economy with which tractive power can be obtained through this system, by the agency of fixed steam-engines, and the certainty and safety with which it is applied, it must be obvious that the system possesses the means, also, of increasing the power as it may be required, if the ordinary working be not at a high degree of rarefaction. But rarefaction to the extent of one inch of mercury only, or about a thirtieth of an atmosphere, will give, upon the piston of a cylinder thirty-six inches in diameter, an amount of tractive power equal to that of an ordinary locomotive engine. Let another inch of mercury be allowed for waste, friction, and other contingencies, and the rarefaction will then amount to only about a fifteenth of an atmosphere; so that there is a range at command, only limited by the economical consideration, whether it be better to maintain, permanently, engines of sufficient power to obtain the higher degree of rarefaction, and the consequent large amount of tractive power, — or to limit the activities.

A practical difficulty has been suggested in the application of the pneumatic railway, that it may not be crossed on the surface-level, so that communication from one side to the other of a road formed upon this system, must be by bridges over, or tunnels under it. If this be a difficulty, it is possessed in common with the present system of railway, when due care is taken to prevent injury to it and accidents to the public; and we can state it as a fact, that no crossing on the surface-level is contemplated along the whole line of the London and Birmingham railway. Moreover, the pneumatic railway really has an advantage in this difficulty over the common system, that the bridges over it need not be so lofty, as it has no high engine-chimney to carry through.

We do not think it necessary to enter more particularly than we have done into questions regarding the comparative expense of constructing and working a railway upon the pneumatic system, and upon the common systems by the locomotion engine and by ropes worked by fixed engines. Dr. Lardner has done this with great candour and fairness, and we have seen estimates which appear to us to bear out the statements of the projectors of the pneumatic system of railway as to the real cost at which transit may be effected by means of it. Of its certainty and perfect safety none can entertain a doubt who have qualified themselves to judge of its pretensions; whilst the possession of means which obviate the necessity of boring through

hills, and, to a great extent, of cutting and embanking, and the employment of steam as a first mover in its cheapest, instead of its dearest form,—together with the absence of destructive agencies upon the railway itself,—seem to insure the correctness of the assumptions with regard to comparative economy.

We may state, in conclusion, that the pneumatic system of railway has been jealously examined by, and has the favourable opinion of, many of our most eminent philosophers; whilst its merits and pretensions are fully admitted by all such competent practical and amateur mechanics and engineers as have given themselves the trouble to obtain information before they committed themselves to an opinion. This, however, we are sorry to add, has not been the case with all; but it is satisfactory to learn, nevertheless, that the system will be established beyond the power of misrepresentation, by the application of a practical line, the means of constructing which are, indeed, already obtained.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, July 4th.—S. R. Carver, Catharine Hall; J. Buckley, Magdalen College; W. Heyler, St. John's College; W. T. Hobson, Corpus Christi College; and T. Clark, Pembroke College; were admitted to the degree of Bachelors of Arts.

July 6th.—The Rev. E. Cooper, Trinity Hall; and the Rev. R. Dampier, Corpus Christi College, were admitted to the degrees of Bachelors in Civil Law.

July 7th, Commencement day, the following Doctors and Masters of Arts were created:—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. T. F. F. Bowes, Trinity College.

Doctors in Civil Law.—H. Jenner, Fellow of Trinity Hall; F. Trotter, Christ's College; Rev. J. Buck, Queen's College.

Doctors in Physic.—R. Elmhirst, D. L. Thorp, Caius College; J. Harris, Trinity College; J. Pendlebury, Queen's College.

Masters of Arts.—W. Blunt, J. H. Law, E. Durnford, R. W. Bacon, J. C. Middleton, King's College; C. Shorting, H. W. Cookson, W. Nind, H. Cotesworth, D. Longmire, G. Ray, T. Ludlam, P. Spencer, T. Fell, St. Peter's College; J. A. Power, J. R. West, R. Stephens, T. C. Garlike, F. Hutchinson, B. Cherry, J. Bowman, Clare Hall; H. Smith, R. J. T. Dolling, S. Goodday, Pembroke College; G. Maynard, R. N. Russell, C. Eyles, W. C. Otley, W. Borton, E. Sparke, W. C. Crawford, J. Taylor, E. R. Adams, W. H. Harrison, G. H. Porter, J. Borton, Caius College; R. W. K. Wood, G. Pearce, J. J. Banning, N. Wetherell, J. W. Edden, E. G. E. L. Bulwer, W. M. Hesket, Trinity Hall; H. Westmacott, W. B. Hurnard, J. Hine, B. W. Greenfield, E. M. Leigh, J. F. Edwards, Corpus Christi College; G. Barber, J. Rowlands, J. Hough, G. Watts, R. Taylor, W. W. Harvey, W. J. Middleton, F. Fysh, N. Bennett, H. A. Pearson, W. C. Madden, E. B. Warren, R. Martin, J. Gibbs, J. Evans, R. Hayworth, Queen's College; R. Mandell, F. Forester, G. Maddison, H. Dawson, W. Barker, R. Dawkins, R. Gamson, G. Cottom, J. Prosser, G. Heaton, Catharine Hall; G. S. Venables, B. L. Chapman, W. S. Beevor, W. Wall, J. B. Kenrick, Jesus College; T. L. Clarkson, T. L. Gleadowe, W. A. Wilkinson, C. Davidson, T. Shurt, A. H. Whitmore, L. S. Morris, J. Oldknow, J. J. Holroyd, J. Robertson, W. F. L. Wharton, Christ's College; S. Laing, T. Gurney, T. Cotterill, C. D. Charlton, P. A. Pickering, J. Bull, R. A. W. Considine, G. Dugard, R. B. Woodward, N. Milne, L. H. Shadwell, J. E. Bromby, R. A. C. Beadon, W. Watson, R. Whiting, G. Wray, L. Panting, J. Bowstead, J. Deans, F. Heberden, E. Antrobus, St. John's College; C. W. Lloyd, E. Brown, A. Tatham, G. R. Read, Magdalen College; W. Curling, M. J. Chapman, S. J. Stowe, T. Webster, W. H. Thompson, S. S. Hurst, E. L. Lushington, R. Potts, E. W. T. Hamilton, R. Shilleto, J. Scott, W. Silver, J. Silver, C. C. Christie, J. Dodson, J. Morgan, T. P. Porch, W. S. White, W. Houlbrook, A. Badger, J. A. Nicholson, W. L. Isaac, H. Alford, C. S. Absalom, W. E. Lord, D. D. Heath, W. Dodson, M. Newby, J. G. Hoare, E. Freere, J. Davies, C. D'E. Granville, H. R. Upcher, H. S. Dickinson, C. Atkinson, C. Lowndes, H. W. Soltan, G. Farish, W. Robinson, H. Tatlock, J. Edwards, J. H. Hall, W. Pinney, H. Couchman, G. W. Rush, G. U. Withers, W. J. Taylor, G. Carrington, W. J. Burford, J. T. Maine, T. J. Mazzinghi, E. E. Ellis, J. Allen, S. T. Hawtreay, Trinity College; E. H. Browne, J. Lloyd, E. A. Holmes, E. H. Dawson, R. L. Venables, T. Bedford, C. G. R. Kinkleside, W. A. Wagnell, W. Girardot, A. Kyd, Emmanuel College; J. D. Simpson, G. Barlow, M. Roe, W. Hodgson, Sidney College.

July 9th.—The following degrees were conferred:—*Master of Arts*.—J. S. Brockhurst, St. John's College. *Bachelor in Physic*.—J. B. Nelson, Trinity College. *Bachelor in Music*.—E. Dearie, Queen's College.

At the same congregation the Hon. R. Cust, M.A. Ord

College; Sir S. R. Glynn, M.A. and E. M. Salter, M.A. Christ Church College; J. James, M.A. Queen's College; J. Guillemand, M.A. St. John's, Oxford; and J. D. Jackson, M.A. Trinity College, were admitted *ad eundem*.

The following gentlemen have likewise been admitted *ad eundem*:—

J. Phillimore, D.C.L., Regius Professor of the Civil Law, Oxford; J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; the Very Rev. G. Chandler, D.C.L., Dean of Chichester; P. Williams, Esq. D.C.L., Vinerian Professor of Law, Oxford; H. Morice, M.A. St. John's College; Rev. J. G. Story, Magdalen Hall; G. D. Hampden, Principal of St. Mary Hall; G. Chandler, New College; T. M. Hopkins, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford; and Dr. Storer, Trinity College, Dublin.

Admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law on this occasion, i. e. the first commencement after the installation of the new Chancellor, the Marquess of Camden:—

Prince Pozzo di Borgo, Duke of Grafton, Marquesses of Bute, Downshire, Exeter, Northampton, Douro; Earls of Hardwicke, Amherst, Brownlow, Brecknock, Burlington; Lords Lyndhurst, Abinger, Teignmouth, De Lisle and Dudley, Castlereagh, A. Fitzclarence, Clive, Prudhoe; Sir E. Sugden, Sir J. Graham, Sir N. Tindal, Sir J. Parke, Mr. Baron Graham, Hon. R. Clive, Hon. G. R. Trevor.

The following were admitted *ad eundem*:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Landaff.

The following received honorary degrees of M.A.:—Lord Boscawen, *ad eundem*; Hon. O. W. W. Forester, Hon. H. M. Sutton, Sir F. Chantrey, Sir G. Rose, Sir P. Malcolm, Sir E. Kerrison, Sir C. Wetherell.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Eleventh Hour. Painted by Edward Prentiss; engraved by John Charles Bromley, Graves.

A STRIKING representation of that painful and appalling scene—a death-bed repentance. The terror of the usurper, who is about to surrender for ever his bonds and mortgages; the pious zeal of the clergyman, who is exhorting the sinner to make his peace with Heaven; the violent grief of the old woman, who, nevertheless, has her consolation, in the shape of a dram-bottle, peeping out of her pocket; the sullen apathy of the prodigal son, who is sitting on the bedside; the tender affection of the daughter, who is endeavouring to support her dying father; the abstraction of the lawyer's clerk, whose sole object seems to be to give a good nib to his pen; all contribute to form a group which is replete with interest. In our notice of the picture, at the period of its public exhibition, we mentioned its merits as a work of art; and Mr. Bromley has, in our opinion, been exceedingly successful in transferring such of those merits as were capable of being so transferred, to copper.

Herbert Marsh, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough. * Painted by John Ponsford; engraved by S. W. Reynolds.

A STRONGLY marked and highly characteristic portrait of the learned and right reverend prelate.

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Elements of Music. Part I., Melody, with the most approved Practical Rules for Fingering the Piano-forte. Part II., Harmony, with an Appendix on Sound. By James Fairbairn. Edinburgh, 1835, Paterson and Roy; London, Goulding and D'Almaine.

THE principles upon which the combinations of musical sounds are founded, constitute a profound and extensive science; but, owing to the mode in which it has hitherto been taught, difficulties of no ordinary kind have presented themselves to the student; and accordingly, except by the learned among musicians, the study of the laws of harmony, or "thorough bass," has been too much neglected. This ought not to be the case, for the subject is one which should be studied, not only by all true

musicians and composers, but by every person who desires to be distinguished by a knowledge of this branch of the fine arts. Thus an elementary work was much wanted on this subject, and one which, while it contained the requisite extent and depth of information, should also, by its order, simplicity, and precision, be plain and intelligible to youthful minds. In the production before us all these qualities are happily combined; and in this respect it is distinguished above any treatise with which we are acquainted. The principles of melody, the rules of harmony and double counterpoint, and the laws of acoustics, in reference to the combinations and succession of musical sounds, are explained and exemplified in a manner so concise, simple, and rational, that no obstruction whatever is opposed to the progress of the student from the simplest to the most abstruse principles of the science. The catechetical mode is better adapted than any other for exhausting a subject within a limited space; Mr. Fairbairn has therefore judiciously adopted this mode, and in a way peculiar to himself; for the questions are supposed to be put by the pupil, to whom they are suggested by the knowledge which he has gradually acquired: thus one inquiry is made to arise, as it were, out of another; and the result is, a natural and progressive system, in which are unfolded the elements of the whole science. The author has treated harmony according to Kollman's view; which, on account of the universal application of its rules, is the only perfect and natural one; it required, however, an elementary work, such as the present, to render Kollman's more elaborate exposition available to the young student, who might otherwise have thrown him aside as an author whom he would not hesitate to term dry and uninteresting. In Part I. is an excellent digest of exemplified rules for fingering the piano-forte, and the whole work abounds in practical exercises. We hesitate not, therefore, to recommend it strongly to the notice of all lovers of music; and we may add, that, to teachers, it will prove invaluable as a text-book.

THE MISSES ELOUIS' CONCERT.

On Friday, July 10, the Misses Elois' morning concert was well attended, principally by ladies. Among the singing, playing, &c. we make a selection of the most admired:—A trio by Ivanhoff, Piozzi, and Tamburini; duets, "Scendi nel piccol legno," by Mdlle. Grisi and Signor Rubini; "Perche mi guardi, e piangi," by Mdlle. and Mdlle. A. Brambilla; a duo on two harps, by the Misses Elois; a fantasia on the violin, by Mori; and an original Spanish air, by Mdlle. Brambilla, accompanied on the harp by Miss Amelia Elois, were all excellent. Mdlle. Rosina di Angioli sang in two duets; her voice is not good, but she has been beautifully taught. The three Hunters of the Styrian mountains seemed to be a poor imitation of the Hungarian Brothers, who were the original novelties in the queer style. There were two disappointments, in the persons of F. Lablache and Sophie Ostergaard, whose places were admirably filled up by the exertions of Mdlle. A. Brambilla.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

Mr. SEGUN's benefit on Thursday was very fully patronised, as, indeed, it well deserved to be; for a more obliging and meritorious functionary, connected with any theatrical establishment (as he has been with this for many years), could not be named. The entertainments did

not conclude till more than an hour beyond midnight. Mr. Seguin was called for on the stage, and received the heartiest marks of public approbation. On the preceding Saturday Grisi and Rubini delighted us greatly: the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were present.

DRURY LANE

CLOSES its season to-night (and is only to be re-opened on Monday with a variety of entertainment and talent, including Liston, Vestris, Sheridan Knowles, &c., and our ancient favourite, Russell, for whose benefit it is; and who would not wish well to a benefit for honest Jerry Sneak?) and Malibran, so repeatedly announced as impossible to be kept over yesterday, even with the Neapolitan manager's consent by express, is to finish the unequalled humbug of the bills and performances for 1834-5 of the national theatres. The system has become, by continuation, too contemptible for severe remark: it is as infinitely below thimble-rig as pricking the garter; and yet, as far as it has succeeded, it has been carried through by the same credulity which sports just as much with what it knows to be fraud and laughs at, as supports the rogues and impostors who live on chance and folly. The best card of the season has been Malibran, though paid at an enormous rate; and the efficacy of gross and indefatigable puffing was never more clearly demonstrated. Malibran, an actress and singer of great attraction, is not now a whit better than Malibran, a very few years ago at the Opera, and still later at the Haymarket. But at the Opera she produced no more than her just appreciation, while at the Haymarket she fell below it, and did little or nothing for the proprietors. Not so, however, in the hands of "the lessee, who had the honour of announcing, that in consequence of thousands having been disappointed of witnessing her matchless performances, he has been endeavouring for some time past to effect a re-engagement, which he has only been just able to settle, by the arrival of an express permission from the Neapolitan manager. He begs, therefore," &c. &c., to buff the public with this sort of impudent and buffoon trickery for a few nights longer, three of which shall be for his own especial profit, and the fourth and last (added after weeks of assurances that there could be only three) shall be the benefit-sop which has bribed the performer to allow herself to be made the bait, or decoy-duck, in this disgraceful prostitution of the drama. Like all matters carried to such a pitch, however, we can well believe that this system has reached its crisis—for even the latest nights of Malibran the house was full of orders—and that we are hardly in danger of seeing it attempted another year. Looking back on the past, we can truly say that aught more scandalous and degrading in every respect never was and never can be perpetrated. The legitimate drama, low as it was, has fallen as if from a height; respectability has been banished from the audience parts; the admiration of theatricals has been utterly starved for want of a single dish of food; base adventurers and panders have held sway, and yet, be it recorded with satisfaction, with so little advantage to themselves, that they are hardly more removed from bankruptcy and beggary now, than when the stage unfortunately was committed to their direction. This is as it should be; and if the drama is ruined, it is a consolation to know that its destroyers have not fattened on the spoil.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The restoration of Mr. Farren (not to mention the sterling characters in sterling pieces in

which he has appeared during the week) is a subject for the notice and gratulation of every lover of the drama. There are very few (if any) *Lord Oglebys* now.

VICTORIA.

ANOTHER melodrama, by the successful author of *Minerali*, has been produced here, entitled *the Corsair's Revenge*; and been equally successful with his preceding production. We have never liked this class of drama: it is vicious in itself, and it has, like a prurient weed, choked the flowers which heretofore adorned the stage. Still it is curious to see how well and forcibly the actors seize the rude points of effect, and appeal to the feelings and passions of the composite audiences, who delight in a style of writing and representation as strong as the style of scene-painting is in comparison with the natural and refined. In these pieces Mrs. Selby, Mr. Green, Mr. Moss, and others, exhibit this talent in a high vein—and are justly applauded for their skill and energy. The *Echo of Westminster Bridge* also grows in attraction; the theatre is so full to it, that even Mitchell's ability could not manage a solitary echo.

SIGHTS OF LONDON.

WE have been much gratified with Mr. Deane's Exhibition of the articles he has rescued from the hitherto inaccessible deep. Having, in previous *Gazettes*, described his ingenious apparatus for remaining during hours under the water, and also the fine brass 24-pounders, six of which he has raised from the wreck of the Royal George (one of them in this Exhibition), we have only to mention that the room contains a multitude of other stores, utensils, timbers, &c. &c. which he has restored to light after being for many years submerged in the sea. It is most curious to contemplate the various effects produced upon pewter, iron, brass, and other metals; the incrustations of oyster-shells—the shells, in some instances, receiving the exact impressions of letters, arms, &c. on which they have been attached; the condition of ropes, from the Boyne, of spars, &c. and, indeed, of every thing which has undergone chemical and accidental action. Some interesting views, giving a good idea of the manner in which the submarine deposits are found and raised—Mr. Deane's dress and helmet in which the descent is made—and many other matters of curiosity, add attractions to the Exhibition; a visit to which we cordially recommend.

Cosmorama.—In the rooms above, the enterprising proprietors of the *Cosmorama* have brought forward seven new, well-executed, well-diversified, and very interesting subjects. The Colossal Statues on the Plain of Thebes; Mont Blanc; Interior of the Pantheon, Paris; Baden; Grand Cairo; the Grand Chartreuse; and the Burning of the Houses of Parliament, are all excellent: the last two picturesque and wonderfully effective. The smoke ascending, and the flames flickering, are managed admirably; as is the change of shade and shine in the view of Baden. Such sights are almost equal to travelling, for old as well as young.

THE Lawrence Gallery, Rippingill's Pictures (till Tuesday), and our worthy utilitarians, the Industrious Fleas, all offer their attractions under the same roof. The fleas are really becoming too clever—a fellow dancing on the rope, and balancing his pole, beats Tagliolini.

Colosseum.—Of the evening entertainments we know nothing except from the bills, which

are too like those of Drury Lane and Bartholomew Fair in their descriptions to induce us to visit Salons des Nations, Eleusinian Caverns, Rooms of Mirrors (wonderfully "lined with looking-glass,") and other such puppet-show fashion of announcements. The whole seems to be Margate rooms, or Brighton, on a more dashing scale.

VARIETIES.

Architecture.—Our architects seem to differ, even on the plainest cases, more diametrically than doctors have been charged with doing. Of five, consulted on the subject of the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, two agreed with Sir R. Smirke that they were highly dangerous, and ought to be taken down; while three coincided with Sir J. Wyattville, that they were safe enough, and that the building might be restored without difficulty! — *Report of the House of Lords last Tuesday.*

Professor Airy has been appointed Astronomer Royal, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Pond.

Fine Arts.—The House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Ewart, has appointed a select committee to inquire into the best means of extending a knowledge of the arts, and other principles of design, among the people (especially among the manufacturing population) of the country; and also to inquire into the constitution of the Royal Academy, and the effects produced by it, i. e. the R. A.

Rebuilding the Parliament Houses.—C. Hanbury Tracey, Esq., Sir Edward Cust, the Hon. T. Liddell, George Vivian, Esq., and Samuel Rogers, Esq., have been appointed the commissioners for examining and reporting on the plans offered for rebuilding the two houses of parliament.

Gothic Architecture.—We have seen a specimen-plate of a work in preparation, to be entitled "Select Specimens of Gothic Architecture," by William Caverley, architect. It appears to us to be very skillfully and perspicuously executed.

Celtic Antiquities: British Museum.—We have lately been much interested in observing, near the Gallery of Antiquities, two tables with glass-cases, containing five models of ancient cromlechs yet remaining at the following places: viz. one near Liskeard, one at Lanyon, Cornwall; a double cromlech at Plas Newydd, in Anglesea; one at Chûn, Cornwall; and one at Duffryn, near Cardiff, South Wales. These have been modelled (*con amore*), and recently presented to the trustees of the British Museum (who have handsomely mounted and displayed them), by Richard Tongue, Esq., the gentleman who lately presented two paintings, by himself, of Druidical subjects, to the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset House, as noticed in the *Literary Gazette* of the 27th ult., and *Gentleman's Magazine* of this month. As these models are made from original drawings and admeasurements, they give a very accurate idea of the objects they represent. They are to the scale of an inch to the foot, and are tinted to resemble nature.

Medical Bulletin.—Our delicate young friend at the Surrey Zool., Mdlle. Ourang-outang, is cutting two teeth, which has indisposed her from seeing company during the week. We are happy to state, however, that she is getting better.

Forced Instruction: How to learn French!—A friend of ours, on a recent visit to Paris, thought it well to make a virtue of necessity; and, in order to practise only the language of the country, so as to acquire facility in speaking it, resolved to board in a house where no English

resided. Being satisfied on his particular inquiries in this respect, he agreed for his "pension" for a month, sent in his luggage, and occupied his allotted apartment. The first day's dinner-hour arrived, and he had brushed up his French to meet the numerous party who sat down to it. Besides the head of the establishment, there were twenty-five at table, and they were—all Americans!

A plate of glass has recently been cast at the manufactory at St. Gohain, in the Aisne, which is 175 inches high, by 125 inches wide; the largest ever cast. — *Paris Advertiser.*

The departmental journals present the prospects of the harvest as most encouraging. Hay, flax, corn, and colza crops, are extremely abundant and in fine order. — *Ibid.*

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The next two volumes of Colburn's Modern Novelists are to include Mr. Bulwer's Novel, "The Disowned."

The following literary notices, respecting foreign works of interest to the English reader, are copied from the *Foreign Quarterly Review*.—*Ed. L. G.*

"The first tragedy every written in the Finland language has been published by Fr. Lagerwall, by the title of *Buntings Murhe Kurwans*. It is a decided imitation of 'Macbeth,' adapted to the manners and scenery of Finland."

"The Finland Literary Society at Helsingfors intends publishing a very large collection of ancient Finland songs and ballads, made by Dr. Löurol, physician at Kajana, during many pedestrian excursions, which extended into the government of Archangel."

"The commission appointed for superintending the publication of the works of M. Champollion, junior, composed of Messrs. Silvestre de Sacy, Letronne, Champollion-Figeac, Lenormant, and some others, presented, on the 26th of April, the first livraison of the 'Monuments of Egypt and Nubia,' to the minister of the interior. The designs are admirably executed by M. Dubois; and the price will be so moderate as to render this important work accessible to artists and literary men."

"M. Deiters, of Münster, has announced the speedy publication of a History of the Anabaptists, from their Origin to their Suppression, by Mr. J. Hast, in an 8vo. volume."

"Duncker and Humboldt, of Berlin, have announced a German translation of 'Baines's History of the Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain.'"

"Accounts from Portugal state that, with the books found in the suppressed convents, a library of 300,000 volumes had been formed in the convent of San Francisco."

"The total number of periodical works in Sweden is 103: 16 of which commenced during the last year, and 6 in the present. Of these, 27 are published in Stockholm, 7 at Gottenburg, and 5 at Upsal. Among the new works published since June 1, 1835, are: Aterborn's Works, vol. I.; The Scandinavian Fauna, by S. Nilsson, 2 vols. with plates; Travels in North America, by Gosselman; and several pamphlets on the approaching comet."

"A young architect, M. Texier, after finishing his studies in Italy, has been sent by the French government to Constantinople and Asia Minor, to examine the antique monuments of that nearly unknown country. He has lately written from Phrygia, and communicated an interesting account of the town of Azan; of the antique monuments of which we have hitherto had neither description nor drawing. He has discovered there a magnificent temple, surrounded by an Ionic colonnade, which, he says, surpasses every thing of the kind that either Greece or Italy can boast, in regard to purity of style and preservation. Upon the outer walls there are still eight Greek and Latin inscriptions, relating to Panhellenic festivals and magisterial ordinances. Almost all the other public buildings of this ancient town are still extant—marble bridges and sepulchral monuments, quays, the theatre, and the circus. The theatre is in the highest state of preservation. The stage is yet entire, but the Ionic columns have been overthrown by an earthquake, and the orchestra is covered with rubbish. In the proscenium is a frieze with reliefs, representing hunting scenes: among the animals may be distinguished the zebu, or humped ox (an animal now found nowhere but in India), torn by a lion; stags and boars caught by dogs, horses, &c. The doors are still standing, with all their decorations. Opposite to the theatre is the circus, built of white marble. Near the temple is seen a large portico, probably the gymnasium, with columns of the Grecian-Doric order. Amidst these remains are scattered the houses of a small village. M. Texier has caused several excavations to be made, and taken measurements and drawings of the buildings."

In the Press.

Scenes and Characters Illustrating Christian Truth: No. I. Trial and Self-Discipline, by the Author of "James Talbot," &c.—A History of British India, from the Termination of the War with the Marhattas in 1805, to the Renewal of the Company's Charter in 1833. By E. Thornton, Esq.—A new and cheaper edition of "The Indicator

and the Companion, a Miscellany for the Fields and the Fireside." By Leigh Hunt, accompanied by a portrait of the Author.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1835.

July.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 2	From 54 to 77	29.99 to 30.00
Friday... 3	56 .. 74	30.04 .. 30.06
Saturday... 4	58 .. 74	30.09 .. 30.04
Sunday... 5	51 .. 65	29.99 .. 29.94
Monday... 6	51 .. 64	29.99 .. 29.96
Tuesday... 7	55 .. 71	29.99 stationary
Wednesday 8	55 .. 70	29.91 .. 29.98

Prevailing wind, S.W.
Rain on the 2d, and during the night of the 4th and 7th; otherwise generally clear.
Rain fallen, 3 of an inch.

July.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 9	From 47 to 68	29.92 to 29.94
Friday... 10	51 .. 75	29.90 .. 29.92
Saturday... 11	54 .. 76	29.71 .. 29.66
Sunday... 12	51 .. 74	29.66 .. 29.63
Monday... 13	49 .. 69	29.66 .. 29.61
Tuesday... 14	49 .. 75	29.62 .. 29.60
Wednesday 15	45 .. 74	29.94 .. 29.90

Prevailing wind, S.W.
Rain during the night of the 12th; and at times on the 13th; otherwise generally clear.
Rain fallen, 1.5 of an inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.
Latitude..... 51° 37' 39" N.
Longitude.... 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

The rain fallen at Highgate during the month of June was 2.100 inches.

Extracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteorological Society, June 1835.

Thermometer—Highest.....	83° 00' .. the 11th.
Lowest.....	35 50 .. 27th.
Mean.....	56 44.66.
Barometer—Highest.....	30 13 .. the 11th.
Lowest.....	29 56 .. 24th.
Mean.....	29 54.

Number of days of rain, 6.
Quantity of rain, in inches and decimals, 2.9623.
Winds.—2 East—6 West—7 North—1 South—2 North-east—4 South-east—1 South-west—7 North-west.

General Observations.—Although the extreme of heat was above any for the same month in the last 12 years, yet the mean temperature has been exceeded three times; that period. The range of the barometer was remarkably great, the mercury having fallen lower than in any June during the time above referred to, while the maximum was higher than the average of the month. The quantity of rain, which all fell in six days, was more than in the corresponding month of the last two years. Storms of thunder and lightning were experienced on the 2d and 9th, with heavy rain and large hail, and thunder was heard frequently, in the distance, in the afternoon of the 7th.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The interesting paper from Mexico, in our Original Correspondence, the notice of the Pneumatic Railway, and other miscellaneous articles, have induced us this week to trench a little on our reviews of new works.

A Correspondent says, "I shall be glad if any of our Correspondents could give some account of the Legend of the Golden Ball."

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